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TAGS: [PREL](#) [UNSC](#) [ETTC](#) [SU](#) [PGOV](#)  
SUBJECT: SOMALIA: BROAD SUPPORT FOR NEW TARGETED SANCTIONS

Classified By: MINISTER COUNSELOR JEFFREY DELAURENTIS, FOR REASONS: 1.4  
(B) AND (D).

¶1. (C) SUMMARY: At a July 24 meeting of the UN Sanctions Committee for Somalia, members voiced broad support for imposing new targeted sanctions against individuals and entities who undermine the peace process in Somalia. Visiting SRSG Ahmedou Ould-Abdullah told the committee such targeted measures (namely, an asset freeze and travel ban) would support his mediation efforts. The UK proposed that the Security Council first adopt a resolution providing for such measures and then, at a later date, the Sanctions Committee would decide upon an initial list of individuals and entities to sanction. The Somalia Sanctions Committee now intends to prepare a formal recommendation that the Security Council impose targeted sanctions. END SUMMARY.

¶2. (C) On July 24, the UN Sanctions Committee for Somalia discussed the imposition of targeted sanctions against individuals and entities who undermine peace in Somalia. (NOTE: Previous UNSCRs have subjected Somalia to a general arms embargo but there are no provisions for sanctioning specific individuals or entities. END NOTE). South African Perm Rep Dumisani Kumalo, chair of the Somalia Sanctions Committee, noted that the Security Council had tasked the committee in May to provide recommendations on "specific targeted measures" against those who "prevent or block a peaceful political process, or those who threaten the TFIs (Transitional Federal Institutions) or AMISOM by force, or take action that undermines stability in Somalia or the region" and "those who breach the arms embargo."

¶3. (C) The Sanctions Committee had invited Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General (SRSG) Ahmedou Ould-Abdullah to express his views on the utility of targeted sanctions. The SRSG said he broadly favored such measures and believed they could support his mediation efforts. He further urged that such measures apply not only to those who threaten political stability, but also to those who undermine stability in Somalia through economic crimes such as illegal fishing or dumping of toxic chemicals. The SRSG asked that discussion of these measures in New York receive media attention, since the mere threat of imposing targeted sanctions could be helpful.

¶4. (C) The UK delegate advocated imposing in Somalia the same targeted measures used in other sanctions regimes (namely, an asset freeze and travel ban), arguing that such measures would support the ongoing political process. The UK proposed moving forward in a two-stage process: first, the Security Council would adopt a resolution providing for the targeted measures, and then, later -- in consultation with the SRSG, the Transitional Federal Government (TFG) and member states -- the Sanctions Committee would approve the list of

individuals and entities to be sanctioned.

¶5. (C) France said that it "wholeheartedly supported" this approach. Indonesia agreed, adding that perhaps this issue could be raised during upcoming discussions over the extension of AMISOM's mandate in August. Belgium, Italy, Burkina Faso and the United States also voiced supported in principle for the new measures.

¶6. South Africa Perm Rep Kumalo said he believed the "two-step approach" proposed by the UK had benefits. He pledged to prepare a draft recommendation to the Security Council that such targeted measures be imposed.

Khalilzad